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We claim

1. A 3-heterocyclyl-substituted benzoyl derivative of the formula I

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$$\begin{array}{c|c}
 & R^1 & N & X \\
 & R^2 & R^4 \\
 & R^2 & R^5
\end{array}$$

where the variables have the following meanings:

 $\begin{array}{lll} R^1, \ R^2 & \mbox{ are hydrogen, nitro, halogen, cyano, C_1-C_6-alkyl, C_1-C_6-haloalkyl, C_1-C_6-haloalkyl, C_1-C_6-haloalkylthio, C_1-C_6-alkylthio, C_1-C_6-haloalkylsulfinyl, C_1-C_6-alkylsulfonyl, C_1-C_6-haloalkylsulfonyl, C_1-$C_$

R³ is hydrogen, halogen or C₁-C₆-alkyl;

R4, R5 are hydrogen, halogen, cyano, nitro, C1-C4-alkyl, $C_1 - C_4 - alkoxy - C_1 - C_4 - alkyl$, $di(C_1 - C_4 - alkoxy) - C_1 - C_4 - alkoxy$ alkyl, $di(C_1-C_4-alkyl)-amino-C_1-C_4-alkyl$, $[2,2-di(C_1-C_4-alkyl)-1-hydrazino]-C_1-C_4-alkyl,$ C_1-C_6 -alkyliminooxy- C_1-C_4 -alkyl, C_1-C_4 -alkoxycarbonyl- C_1-C_4 -alkyl, C_1-C_4 -alkylthio- C_1-C_4 -alkyl, C_1-C_4 -haloalkyl, C_1-C_4 -cyanoalkyl, C_3-C_8 -cycloalkyl, C_1-C_4 -alkoxy, C_1-C_4 -alkoxy- C_2-C_4 -alkoxy, C1-C4-haloalkoxy, hydroxyl, C1-C4-alkylcarbonyloxy, C1-C4-alkylthio, C1-C4-haloalkylthio, di (C1-C4-alkyl) amino, COR6, phenyl or benzyl, it being possible for the two last-mentioned substituents to be fully or partially halogenated and/or to have attached to them one to three of the following groups:

nitro, cyano, C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, C_1 - C_4 -haloalkyl, C_1 - C_4 -alkoxy or C_1 - C_4 -haloalkoxy;

or

5	R ⁴ and R ⁵	together form a $C_2 \cdot C_6$ -alkanediyl chain which can be mono- to tetrasubstituted by $C_1 \cdot C_4$ -alkyl and/or which can be interrupted by oxygen or by a nitrogen which is unsubstituted or substituted by $C_1 \cdot C_4$ -alkyl;
	or	
10	$ m R^4$ and $ m R^5$	together with the corresponding carbon form a carbonyl or thiocarbonyl group;
15	R ⁶	is hydrogen, C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, C_1 - C_4 -haloalkyl, C_1 - C_4 -alkoxy, C_1 - C_4 -alkoxy- C_2 - C_4 -alkoxy, C_3 - C_6 -alkenyloxy, C_3 - C_6 -alkynyloxy or NR^7R^8 ;
	R ⁷	is hydrogen or C ₁ -C ₄ -alky1;
20	R8	is C1-C4-alky1;
	х	is O, S, NR ⁹ , CO or CR ¹⁰ R ¹¹ ;
25	Y	is O, S, NR^{12} , CO or $CR^{13}R^{14}$;
	R ⁹ , R ¹²	are hydrogen or $C_1 \cdot C_4 \cdot alkyl;$
30	R ¹⁰ , R ¹¹ , R	$^{13},\ R^{14}$ are hydrogen, C1-C4-alkyl, C1-C4-haloalkyl, C1-C4-alkoxycarbonyl, C1-C4-haloalkoxycarbonyl or C0NR $^7R^8$;
	or	
35	\mathbb{R}^4 and \mathbb{R}^9	or R^4 and R^{10} or R^5 and R^{12} or R^5 and R^{13} together form a $C_2 \cdot C_6$ -alkanediyl chain which can be monoto tetrasubstituted by $C_1 \cdot C_4$ -alkyl and/or interrupted
40		by oxygen or by a nitrogen which is unsubstituted or substituted by $C_1 \cdot C_4 \cdot alkyl$;

is a pyrazole of the formula II which is linked in

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R15

the 4-position

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where

10 $\qquad \qquad \text{R}^{16} \qquad \text{is } C_1\text{-}C_6\text{-alkyl};$

Z is H or SO_2R^{17} ;

15 $\text{R}^{17} \qquad \text{is C_1-C_4-alkyl, C_1-C_4-haloalkyl, phenyl or phenyl which is partially or fully halogenated and/or has attached to it one to three of the following groups: <math display="block"> \text{nitro, cyano, C_1-C_4-alkyl, C_1-C_4-haloalkyl, } \\ \text{C}_1$-$C_4$-alkoxy or C_1-C_4-haloalkoxy; }$

R18 is hydrogen or C1-C6-alkyl;

where X and Y are not simultaneously sulfur;

with the exception of 4-[2-chloro-3-(4,5-dihydroisoxazol-3-yl)-4-methylsulfonylbenzoyl]-1-ethyl-5-hydroxy-1H-pyrazole,

- 4-[2-chloro-3-(4,5-dihydroisoxazol-3-y1)-4-methylsulfonylbenzoyl]-1,3-dimethyl-5-hydroxy-1H-pyrazole,
 4-[2-chloro-3-(5-cyano-4,5-dihydroisoxazol-3-y1)-4-methylsulfonylbenzoyl]-1,3-dimethyl-5-hydroxy-1H-pyrazole,
 4-[2-chloro-3-(4,5-dihydrothiazol-2-y1)-4-methylsulfonyl-
- benzoyl]-1,3-dimethyl-5-hydroxy-1H-pyrazole and
 4-[2-chloro-3-(thiazoline-4,5-dion-2-yl)-4-methylsulfonylbenzoyl]-1,3-dimethyl-5-hydroxy-1H-pyrazole;

or an agriculturally useful salt thereof.

- 2. A 3-heterocycly1-substituted benzoyl derivative of the formula I where the variables have the following meanings:

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R7

R8

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$C_1 - C_6 - alkylsulfinyl,$	C_1	-C ₆ -haloalkylsulfinyl,
C1-C6-alkylsulfonyl	or	C1-C6-haloalkylsulfonyl;

	,	c1-c6-arkyrsdironyr or c1-c6-haroarkyrsdironyr;
5	R ³	is hydrogen, halogen or $C_1\text{-}C_6\text{-}alkyl;$
10	((are hydrogen, halogen, cyano, nitro, $C_1 \cdot C_4 \cdot alkyl$, $C_1 \cdot C_4 \cdot alkoxy \cdot C_1 \cdot C_4 \cdot alkyl$, di($C_1 \cdot C_4 \cdot alkoxy \cdot C_1 \cdot C_4 \cdot alkyl$, di($C_1 \cdot C_4 \cdot alkyl$) -amino $\cdot C_1 \cdot C_4 \cdot alkyl$, [2, 2 - di($C_1 \cdot C_4 \cdot alkyl$) -1-hydrazino] $\cdot C_1 \cdot C_4 \cdot alkyl$, $C_1 \cdot C_6 \cdot alkyl$ iminooxy $\cdot C_1 \cdot C_4 \cdot alkyl$, $C_1 \cdot C_4 \cdot alkyl$, $C_3 \cdot C_8 \cdot cycloalkyl$,
15	(($C_1 \cdot C_4 \cdot alkoxy$, $C_1 \cdot C_4 \cdot alkoxy \cdot C_2 \cdot C_4 \cdot alkoxy$, $C_1 \cdot C_4 \cdot haloalkoxy$, $C_1 \cdot C_4 \cdot alkylthio$, $C_1 \cdot C_4 \cdot alkylthio$, $C_1 \cdot C_4 \cdot alkylthio$, COR^6 , phenyl or benzyl, it being possible for the two last-mentioned substituents to be fully or partially
20	1 1	halogenated and/or to have attached to them one to three of the following groups: nitro, cyano, C1-C4-alky1, C1-C4-haloalky1, C1-C4-alkoxy or C1-C4-haloalkoxy;
25	or	
	$ m R^4$ and $ m R^5$	together form a C_2 - C_6 -alkanediyl chain which can be mono- to tetrasubstituted by C_1 - C_4 -alkyl and/or which can be interrupted by oxygen or by a nitrogen which is unsubstituted or substituted by
30		C1-C4-alky1;
	or	
35	R ⁴ and R ⁵	together with the corresponding carbon form a carbonyl or thiocarbonyl group;
40	R ⁶	is C_1-C_4 -alkyl, C_1-C_4 -haloalkyl, C_1-C_4 -alkoxy, C_1-C_4 -alkoxy- C_2-C_4 -alkoxy, C_1-C_4 -haloalkoxy, C_3-C_6 -alkenyloxy, C_3-C_6 -alkynyloxy or NR^7R^8 ;

is hydrogen or C1-C4-alkyl;

is C₁-C₄-alkyl;

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R18

165 is O, S, NR9, CO or CR10R11; is O, S, NR12, CO or CR13R14; 5 R9, R12 are hydrogen or C1-C4-alkyl; \mathbb{R}^{10} , \mathbb{R}^{11} , \mathbb{R}^{13} , \mathbb{R}^{14} are hydrogen, \mathbb{C}_1 - \mathbb{C}_4 -alkyl, \mathbb{C}_1 - \mathbb{C}_4 -haloalkyl, C1-C4-alkoxycarbonyl, C1-C4-haloalkoxycarbonyl or CONR7R8: 10 or R4 and R9 or \mathbb{R}^4 and \mathbb{R}^{10} or \mathbb{R}^5 and \mathbb{R}^{12} or \mathbb{R}^5 and \mathbb{R}^{13} together 15 form a C2-C6-alkanediyl chain which can be mono- to tetrasubstituted by C1-C4-alkyl and/or interrupted by oxygen or by a nitrogen which is unsubstituted or substituted by C1-C4-alkyl; 20 R15 is a pyrazole of the formula II which is linked in the 4-position 25 II p16 30 where R16 is C1-C6-alkyl; 35 is H or SO₂R¹⁷; R17 is C1-C4-alkyl, C1-C4-haloalkyl, phenyl or phenyl which is partially or fully 40 halogenated and/or has attached to it one to three of the following groups: nitro, cyano, C1-C4-alkyl, C1-C4-haloalkyl, C1-C4-alkoxy or C1-C4-haloalkoxy;

is hydrogen or C1-C6-alkyl;

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where X and Y are not simultaneously oxygen or sulfur;

with the exception of 4-[2-chloro-3-(4,5-dihydroisoxazol-3-yl)-4-methylsulfonyl-5 benzoyl]-1-ethyl-5-hydroxy-1H-pyrazole, 4-[2-chloro-3-(4,5-dihydroisoxazol-3-yl)-4-methylsulfonylbenzoyl]-1,3-dimethyl-5-hydroxy-1H-pyrazole, 4-[2-chloro-3-(5-cyano-4,5-dihydroisoxazol-3-yl)-4-methylsulfonylbenzoyl]-1,3-dimethyl-5-hydroxy-1H-pyrazole. 10 4-[2-chloro-3-(4,5-dihydrothiazol-2-yl)-4-methylsulfonylbenzoyl]-1,3-dimethyl-5-hydroxy-1H-pyrazole and 4-[2-chloro-3-(thiazoline-4,5-dion-2-yl)-4-methylsulfonyl-

15 or an agriculturally useful salt thereof.

- 3. A 3-heterocyclyl-substituted benzoyl derivative of the formula I as claimed in claim 1 or 2, where \mathbb{R}^3 is hydrogen.
- 4. A 3-heterocyclyl-substituted benzoyl derivative of the formula I as claimed in any of claims 1 to 3, where

benzoyl]-1,3-dimethyl-5-hydroxy-1H-pyrazole;

R1.R2 are nitro, halogen, cyano, C1-C6-alkyl, C1-C6-haloalkyl, C1-C6-alkoxy, C1-C6-haloalkoxy, C1-C6-alkylthio, C1-C6-haloalkylthio, $C_1 - C_6 - alkylsulfinyl, C_1 - C_6 - haloalkylsulfinyl,$ C_1-C_6 -alkylsulfonyl or C_1-C_6 -haloalkylsulfonyl.

- 30 5. A 3-heterocyclyl-substituted benzoyl derivative of the formula I as claimed in any of claims 1 to 4, where Z is SO_2R^{17} .
- 6. A 3-heterocyclyl-substituted benzoyl derivative of the 35 formula I as claimed in any of claims 1 to 4, where Z is hydrogen.
- 7. A 3-heterocyclyl-substituted benzoyl derivative of the 40 formula I as claimed in any of claims 1 to 4 or 6, where X is oxygen and Y is CR13R14.
- 8. A 3-heterocycly1-substituted benzoyl derivative of the formula I as claimed in any of claims 1 to 4 or 6 or 7, where 45

or

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			167
		R ⁴	is halogen, nitro, C ₁ -C ₄ -alkyl,
			C_1 - C_4 -alkoxy- C_1 - C_4 -alkyl,
			C_1-C_4 -alkoxycarbonyl- C_1-C_4 -alkyl,
_			C ₁ -C ₄ -alkylthio-C ₁ -C ₄ -alkyl, C ₁ -C ₄ -haloalkyl,
5			C_1 - C_4 -cyanoalkyl, C_3 - C_8 -cycloalkyl, C_1 - C_4 -alkoxy,
			C_1 - C_4 -alkoxy- C_2 - C_4 -alkoxy, C_1 - C_4 -haloalkoxy,
			C ₁ -C ₄ -alkylthio, C ₁ -C ₄ -haloalkylthio,
			$di(C_1-C_4-alkyl)$ amino, COR^6 , phenyl or benzyl, it
1.0			being possible for the two last-mentioned
10			substituents to be partially or fully halogenated
			and/or to have attached to them one to three of the following groups:
			nitro, cyano, C ₁ -C ₄ -alkyl, C ₁ -C ₄ -haloalkyl,
			C ₁ -C ₄ -alkoxy or C ₁ -C ₄ -haloalkoxy;
15			C1 C4 alkony of C1 C4 haloakony;
		R5	de budennes es Q Q elleri
		K.	is hydrogen or C ₁ -C ₄ -alkyl;
		or	
20			
		R4 and R5	together form a C_2 - C_6 -alkanediyl chain which can be
			mono- to tetrasubstituted by C ₁ -C ₄ -alkyl and/or
			which can be interrupted by oxygen or by a
			nitrogen which is unsubstituted or substituted by
25			C ₁ -C ₄ -alky1;
		or	
		-5 -13	
30		Rs and Ras	together form a C_2 - C_6 -alkanediyl chain which can be
			mono- to tetrasubstituted by C ₁ -C ₄ -alkyl and/or
			which can be interrupted by oxygen or by a nitrogen which is unsubstituted or substituted by
			C ₁ -C ₄ -alkyl.
			01 04 41.11.
35	a	A 3-hetero	cyclyl-substituted benzoyl derivative of the
	٠.		as claimed in any of claims 1 to 4 or 6 to 8, where
		101	as craimed in any or craims i to 4 or 0 to 0, where
		R ⁴	is C ₁ -C ₄ -alkyl, C ₁ -C ₄ -haloalkyl,
40		IV-	C ₁ -C ₄ -alkoxycarbonyl or CONR ⁷ R ⁸ ;
40			of of armoniant of court to
		R ⁵	is hydrogen or CCalkyl.
		14.	is hydrogen or C ₁ -C ₄ -alkyl;



R⁴ and R⁵ together form a C₂-C₆-alkanediyl chain which can be mono- to tetrasubstituted by C₁-C₄-alkyl and/or which can be interrupted by oxygen or by a nitrogen which is unsubstituted or substituted by C₁-C₄-alkyl;

or

 R^5 and R^{13} together form a C_2 - C_6 -alkanediyl chain which can be mono- to tetrasubstituted by C_1 - C_4 -alkyl and/or which can be interrupted by oxygen or by a nitrogen which is unsubstituted or substituted by C_1 - C_4 -alkyl.

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- 10.A 3-heterocycly1-substituted benzoyl derivative of the formula I as claimed in any of claims 1 to 4 or 6 or 7, where R⁴ and R⁵ are hydrogen.
- 20 11. A 3-heterocyclyl-substituted benzoyl derivative of the formula I as claimed in any of claims 1 to 4 or 6 or 7 or 10, where R¹⁸ is hydrogen.
- 12.4-[2-Chloro-3-(4,5-dihydroisoxazol-3-y1)-4-methylsulfonyl-benzoyl]-1-methyl-5-hydroxy-1H-pyrazole.
 - 13.An agriculturally useful salt of 4-[2-chloro-3-(4,5dihydroisoxazol-3-yl)-4-methylsulfonylbenzoyl]-1-methyl-5hydroxy-1H-pyrazole.

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- 14. A 3-heterocyclyl-substituted benzoyl derivative of the formula I as claimed in any of claims 1 to 4 or 6, where
- 35 X is S, NR9, CO or CR10R11;

or

Y is O, S, NR^{12} or CO.

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15. A 3-heterocyclyl-substituted benzoyl derivative of the formula I as claimed in any of claims 1 to 4 or 6 or 14, where R¹⁸ is hydrogen.

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16. A 3-heterocyclyl-substituted benzoyl derivative							of	of the						
formula	I	as	claimed	in	any	of	claims	1	to	4	or	6	or	14,
where														

5	R ⁴	is halogen, cyano, nitro, C ₁ -C ₄ -alkyl,
		C_1-C_4 -alkoxy- C_1-C_4 -alkyl,
		$C_1 - C_4 - alkoxycarbonyl - C_1 - C_4 - alkyl$,
		C_1 - C_4 -alkylthio- C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, C_1 - C_4 -haloalkyl,
10		C_1 - C_4 -cyanoalkyl, C_3 - C_8 -cycloalkyl, C_1 - C_4 -alkoxy,
		C_1-C_4 -alkoxy- C_2-C_4 -alkoxy, C_1-C_4 -haloalkoxy,
		C_1 - C_4 -alkylthio, C_1 - C_4 -haloalkylthio,
		$di(C_1-C_4-alkyl)$ amino, COR^6 , phenyl or benzyl, it
		being possible for the two last-mentioned
		substituents to be partially or fully halogenated
15		and/or to have attached to them one to three of
		the following groups:
		nitro, cyano, C1-C4-alkyl, C1-C4-haloalkyl,
		C ₁ -C ₄ -alkoxy or C ₁ -C ₄ -haloalkoxy;

20 R⁵ is hydrogen or $C_1 - C_4 - alkyl$;

or

R⁴ and R⁵ together form a C₂-C₆-alkanediyl chain which can be mono- to tetrasubstituted by C₁-C₄-alkyl and/or which can be interrupted by oxygen or by a nitrogen which is unsubstituted or substituted by C₁-C₄-alkyl;

or

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R⁴ and R⁹ or R⁴ and R¹⁰ or R⁵ and R¹² or R⁵ and R¹³ together form a C₂-C₆-alkanediyl chain which can be mono- to tetrasubstituted by C₁-C₄-alkyl and/or which can be interrupted by oxygen or by a nitrogen which is unsubstituted or substituted by C₁-C₄-alkyl;

40 R¹⁸ is C₁-C₆-alkyl.

17. A process for the preparation of 3-heterocyclyl-substituted benzoyl derivatives of the formula I as claimed in claim 1, which comprises acylating the pyrazole of the formula II where Z = H, where the variables R¹⁶ and R¹⁸ have the meanings given under claim 1,



with an activated carboxylic acid III α or with a carboxylic acid III $\beta,$

where the variables R^1 to R^5 , X and Y have the meanings given under claim 1 and L^1 is a nucleophilically displaceable leaving group, subjecting the acylation product to a rearrangement reaction in the presence or absence of a catalyst to give the compounds I (where Z = H) and, if desired, to prepare 3-heterocycly1-substituted benzoyl derivatives of the formula I where Z = SO_2R^{17} , reacting the product with a compound of the formula V,

- where R^{17} has the meaning given under claim 1 and L^2 is a nucleophilically displaceable leaving group.
 - 18.A 3-heterocyclyl-substituted benzoic acid derivative of the formula III,

0 R1 N X R1 R1 R2 R2

III

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where R^{19} is hydroxyl or a radical which can be removed by hydrolysis and variables R^1 to R^5 , X and Y have the meanings given under the claims 1 to 16, with the exception of methyl 2-chloro-3-(4,5-dihydroisoxazol-3-yl)-4-methylsulfonyl-benzoate, methyl 2-chloro-3-(4,5-dihydrooxazol-2-yl)-4-methylsulfonylbenzoate and methyl

4-methylsulfonylbenzoate and methyl 2,4-dichloro-3-(5-methylcarbonyloxy-4,5-dihydroisoxazol-3-yl)benzoate.

- 20 19.A 3-heterocycly1-substituted benzoic acid derivative of the formula III as claimed in claim 18 where the variables \mathbb{R}^1 to \mathbb{R}^5 , X and Y have the meanings given under claims 2 to 16.
- 25 20. A 3-heterocyclyl-substituted benzoic acid derivative of the formula III as claimed in either of claims 18 or 19, where

R¹⁹ is halogen, hydroxyl or C₁-C₆-alkoxy.

- 30 21. A composition comprising a herbicidally active amount of at least one 3-heterocyclyl-substituted benzoyl derivative of the formula I or of an agriculturally useful salt of I as claimed in any of claims 1 to 16, and auxiliaries conventionally used for the formulation of crop protection products.
- 22.A process for the preparation of a composition as claimed in claim 21, which comprises mixing a herbicidally active amount of at least one 3-heterocycly1-substituted benzoyl derivative of the formula I or of an agriculturally useful salt of I as claimed in any of claims 1 to 16 and auxiliaries conventionally used for the formulation of crop protection products.
- 23. A method of controlling undesirable vegetation, which comprises allowing a herbicidally active amount of at least one 3-heterocycly1-substituted benzoyl derivative of the

formula I or of an agriculturally useful salt of I as claimed in any of claims 1 to 16 to act on plants, their environment and/or on seeds.

5 24. The use of a 3-heterocyclyl-substituted benzoyl derivative of the formula I or an agriculturally useful salt thereof as claimed in any of claims 1 to 16 as herbicide.

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